RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WED NESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER 1250.

## North-Carolina Standard WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

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TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per gaudm, invariably in advance. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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## The Standard.

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RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS, AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

A Trip to Beautort.

Persons going from Raleigh to Beaufort leave in the nine o'clock train in the morning, reach Goldsborough at halt past eleven, get dinner, and remain about one hour and a half. Departing in the Atlantic cars they reach Newbern about four o'clock, where they remain fifty minutes. Thence for Carolina City, which is reached about six o'clock. Morehead City, about two miles further on, is the point from which the steamer plies with passengers for Beaufort, the distance being two miles in a straight line and four miles by water from Morehead to Beaufort. Carolina City is on Bogue Sound, seven miles from Beaufort by water.

Beaufort fronts upon the sea, the inlet being but a few miles off in a south-east direction. Directly in front of Beaufort is Fort Macon, across the main channel. Beaufort contains from twelve to fifteen

There are a few small houses at Morehead City. formerly Shepard's Point. The Atlantic Road terminates at this point, having been built out to deep water about a quarter of a mile. The Railroad Company is constructing a wharf at the terminus of the Road, from which veesels can be loaded at once and with the least inconvenience.

There is a large and conveniently arranged Hotel at Carolina City, kept by Messrs. Parrott & Bright, who spare neither attention nor expense to render their guests comfortable. There is a turn-out on the Railroad from Carolina City to the Company's wharf on Bogue Sound, and also a landing place opposite the Hotel for passengers from Morehead City and Beaufort. Two vessels were lying at the wharf while we were there, one receiving a cargo of rosin for New York, and the other having just arrived with a cargo, we believe, of Railroad cars, &c.

There are three Hotels in Beaufort, the Front Street House, the Carteret House, and the Ocean House. The two former are kept by Messrs. Pender & Whitfield, and the latter by Mr. G. W. Taylor. We stopped at the Carteret House, where the rooms are for the most part indifferent, but the table excellent. The rooms at the Front Street House are generally good, with the advantage over the Carteret House of a fine sea breeze, the Front Street House being situated immediately on the water, or within thirty feet of high tide. The Ocean House is also on the water, and is well conducted. There are bathing houses near the Hotels, where those who desire it can plunge unseen into the briny and refreshing flood; or they can repair to the Fort beach or to Shackelford's banks, and enjoy the surf, which thunders continually on the shore.

The people of Beaufort are hospitable and intelligent, and omit no efforts to render visitors comfortable. By the next season it is expected that a Hotel on a large scale, fronting the sea, will have been erected, capable of accommodating from four to five hundred persons.

There is no provision for the accommodation of visitors at Morehead City; but this place and Carolina City afford all the advantages enjoyed at Beaufort of sea breeze and bathing. The exertions of Messrs. Parrott & Bright to render their guests comfortable, cannot be too highly commended; but we think it probable that while their house will continue to be well patronized, the main stream of visitors will still tend for some time, if not always, to

Every "delicacy of the season" was on the table while we were there. Fish of all kinds, oysters, crabs, together with dishes, condiments, and fruits up in a manner to tempt and satisfy the appetite. Nothing can be more refreshing or invigorating than the sea-breeze in the evening, especially after a day spent in active sports by land or water. At times during the day, owing to the heat, one is languid and inclined to sleep, and a very comfortable nap may be obtained, if the room be open to the admission of the breeze; but at night, after the breeze has fully set in, so invigorating is the sense of it and so light are the spirits that sleep is a secondary consideration. We met a young friend, of exemplary habits by the way, who assured us that he got along comfortably with only four hours' sleep per night. We thought we perceived "a lady in the case," but he assured us we were mistaken, and of

course we admitted the mistake. The average number of visitors at Beaufort and Carolina City we reckoned at about three hundred; but they are continually arriving and departing, and changing from place to place, so that it is not easy to ascertain the precise number. At times during the season we presume there have been as many as five hundred at the two places. The steamer Pamplico runs regularly between Washingron and Beaufort, and while we were there the steamer Curlew arrived from Nag's Head with some sixty passengers.

the Counties of Mecklenburg, Rowan, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson, Cumberland, New Hanover, Beaufort, Craven, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Johnston, Pitt, Onslow, and Hyde. Nearly every visitor was a North-Carolinian. We are gratified to see our people turning their attention to their own watering places. Three excellent places of resort are open to them on the sea, to wit, Beaufort, Nag's Head, and Smithville; while in the interior, and hundreds of miles from the sea, mineral waters of the highest virtue and mountain scenery surpassed nowhere on the continent, invite them to recreation and enjoyment. Our ocean breezes are as pleasant and invigorating, our mineral waters are as abundant, as varied in their qualities and as full of life, and our mountains are as grand and imposing as those of other States; and superadded to this is the consideration that wherever we wander in our good old State WE ARE AT HOME, grasping a brother's hand, and mingling with as fair women, as constant, as gentle, and as pure as the sun shines on. We are not so fashionable, it is true, as people are in other latitudes; but worship of fashion repays with the heartache, with blunted sensibilities, and with an-empty purse. North-Carolinians, choose ye between the two. Continue to resort to Virginia, to Saratoga, to Newport, and your own watering places will languish, and your internal improvements, deprived of the revenue from travel which is thus bestowed upon other communities, will barely continue to go forward; but be true to yourselves and to your State-resort to your own seacoasts, to your own valleys and mountains, and we shall soon observe a change for the better in the accommodations furnished-the hand of enterprise, sustained by capital, will provide for us all that we seek elsewhere, while at the same time we shall bring together distant and different portions of the State, thereby increasing the interest which we feel for each other, and retain among ourselves, for the benefit of our own lines of travel, the large amounts now poured out in the laps of other States.

We did not tarry long enough in Newbern to observe the improvements which have been made, but e noticed some shipping in the harbor, and learned that the business of the place is increasing. The greater portion of the freight which goes down from Goldsborough is purchased and shipped from Newbern. The Atlantic Road is doing a better business than was expected. The travel on it the present season is considerable.

We arrived at home on Tuesday evening last, feeling better every way than we have for years, and ready for the duties that await us in the future. On our way home, some three miles below Newbern, the passengers on the train had a narrow escape from serious injury. A culvert about ten feet wide was unfinished, the rails being sustained by woodwork. Our impression is that the freight train, heavily laden, which passed down the evening before, had depressed the rails over this culvert; and as the train came up on Tuesday morning, the plunge occasioned by the depression threw a part of it off the track. We felt the plunge, the train proceeding at the time about twenty miles an hour. The cars descended and ascended, and when fairly over the culvert the baggage and passenger car were thrown partially from the track. The passenger car was dragged some thirty or forty yards over the sills and rails; but fortunately the tender broke from the baggage car, and the latter from the passenger car, leaving the latter nearly on the point of turning over. Ten feet more would most probably have upset the passenger car, in which event the passengers must have been injured. Considerable alarm was of course manifested, but beyond a few slight knocks and bruises no one was hurt.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY ON DEEP RIVER .- We had the pleasure on Thursday morning of meeting Prof. Emmons, State Geologist, who had just returned from a conference with the Commissioners appointed by the Navy Department to examine and report upon the expediency of establishing a national foundry on Deep River, in this State.

The examination had been pretty thorough, and the Commissioners appeared to be pleased with the iron ores, the coal, and the timber. A new iron bed had just been exposed at Buckhorn, belonging to Mr. Harrington, with the ore of which the Comn.issioners were much pleased. This is the richest bed on the river, and contains more ore than any other in one body. Mr. Evander McIver had also opened, near Egypt, a seam of very fine coal, twelve inches at the outcrop, and thickening to two feet. Eleven inches at the outcrop will pay for working.

It is impossible to anticipate the report of Com. Wilkes to the Navy Department. Of course the Commissioners will thoroughly explore the country, carefully consider the advantages, and the disadvantages, if any, which will result from the establishment of a foundry at this point; and then, whatever report they may determine to make, they will in the meantime keep their own counsel. We have the fullest confidence that the Deep River site will compare favorably with any sites in Pennsylvania, Virginia, or Maryland; and without intimating even the shadow of a thought that either the very able board of Commissioners appointed to make this survey, or the Secretary of the Navy, or any other department of the government which may be charged with or have control in this business, would intentionally of all kinds which we have in the interior, served slight or overlook the advantages presented for the foundry by this State, still we trust we shall lose nothing by the fact that we have uniformly claimed less at the hands of the general government than the States referred to. People now-a-days, and States now-a-days, as well as people, are apt to be heard and to be profited by reason of "much speaking." North-Carolina does not belong to that peculiar order of States; and while she will assail no other State interested in this location, she at the same time expects justice for herself, whatever may be said elsewhere against the advantages she presents for this

> THE CROPS.—The crops in Wayne, Lenoir, Johnston, Craven, and Carteret, at one time very promising, have been injured by the drought, but not to the extent which the crops have further west, where there has been less rain. The dry weather still continues with us, with little prospect of rain. Some four weeks ago our farming friends expected to gather better crops of corn and cotton than they ever before realized, but this expectation has been blighted, and the probability is that they will make onethird less than they expected.

FIRE.-The large and handsome residence of Mr. O. L. Dodd, of Johnston, situated near the Railroad, was consumed by fire on the morning of the 17th, We saw persons at Beaufort and Carolina City from with all its contents. The house was insured.

The Mountain District.

As there is much interest felt in the vote of the Mountain District, we give below a table showing the vote for Bragg and Gilmer in 1856, and also the vote for Ellis and McRae, and for Avery and Vance

	18	56.		858.	185	8.
	BRAGG.	GILMER.	ELLIS.	McRAE.	AVERY.	VANCE.
Burke,	523	459	525	521	567	538
Buncombe,	969	786	980	701	751	913
Cherokee,	632	574	551	616	471	715
Caldwell,	438	425	371	500	334	562
Haywood,	537	254	527	215	405	321
Henderson,	665	647	526	672	414	858
Jackson,	570	112	587	99	472	198
Madison,	576	247	499	231	239	384
McDowell,	536	395	429	368	425	400
Macon,	367	396	365	357	284	414
*Polk,			205	93	158	138
Rutherford,	1070	781	600	689	567	769
Watauga,	257	302	246	381	209	43
Wilkes,	609	1264	562	1081	494	1191
Yancey,	810	320	863	199	482	500
	8559	6962	7836	6723	6272	832

Vance's \* The vote of Polk was counted with that of Rutherford in 1856.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton: State v McSevain, from Cleaveland, judgment affirmed. State v Culp, from Cleaveland, judgment affirmed. Sentell et als v Murrell et als from Henderson, in equity, final decree on report. Parker and Hydon v Mitchell, in equity, from Jackson, bill dismissed without prejudice. Huskins v Huskins and Welsh, in equity, from Cherokee, dismissed.— W. and A. Blake v Lune, from Henderson, bill dismissed without prejudice. Burnet v Fulton, in law, from Henderson, judgment affirmed. Munday v Parks, and others, from Jackson, judgment affirmed. Den and Mills v Cansler, from Polk, judgment affirmed. J. H. Greenlee v McKesson, from McDowell, Ex. v Same, from Burke, affirmed. Rutledge v Smith, in equity, from Davie, final decree for plaintiff. Brown v Becknell, in equity, from Wilkes, account ordered. Nelson v Ray, and others, in equity, from Ashe, final decree for plaintiff on report. Thomp-

son, Ex. v Mitchell and wife and others, from Alexander, remanded. Pearson, J. State v Condry, from Caldwell, judgment reversed. Edney and others v Edney, in equity, from Henderson, bill dismissed. Lindsay & Co. v Rowback and Lyons, in equity, from Buncombe, 2 cases, plea overruled, defendant to answer. Ashley v Sumner, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiff.-Arrowwood v Greenwood, from Macon, in law, judgment affirmed. Mills v Taber, from Polk, judgment reversed and venire de novo. N. C. on relation of Deanry v Mooney, et al, from Cherokee, judgment affirmed. Doe on dem of Patton and Moore v Axly and Oram, from Cherokee, judgment reversed and non suit. The lease is declared a tenancy from year to year. Sumner v Ashly, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. Rankin, Pulliam & Co. v Thomas, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. Worth and others v McQueen, et als, in equity, from Ashe, bill dismissed with cost. Gilreath, by Swardran, v Gil reath, in equity, from Wilkes, decree for value of negro, \$525 and interest. Derr and others v Mc-Enny, et als, from Gaston, issue directed to a court of law. High Shoals Mining and Manufacturing Company, of N. Y., v Grier, et als, from Gaston, injunction continued, but plaintiff to pay up the interest. Cansler v Fete, from Gaston, judgment affirmed. Doe on dem of Reynolds v Colhorn, from Wilkes, judgment reversed and venire de novo .-Settle v Lockman, et als, from Lincoln, judgment

By BATTLE, J. State v Parham, from Cleaveland, dgment affirmed. State v Scales, from Cleaveland, udgment reversed and venire de novo. State v Jenkins, from Rutherford, judgment reversed and venire de novo. State v Lakey, from McDowell, judgment affirmed. Wilson and others v Higdon and others, in equity, from Jackson, decree for plaintiff Hartness v Hartness, from Cherokee, bill dismissed. Jenkins v Johnson and Ruth, from Henderson, bill dismissed. Allen v Davis, in equity, from Watauga, demurrer sustained and bill dismis-Aiken v Hoke, from Henderson, bill dismissed with costs. Drake v Fletcher, from Henderson, judgment afflrmed. Lance, Adm'r., v Murray and Lance, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Boyd King, from Lincoln, decree for plaintiff. Ramsour Barrett, Lincoln, judgment affirmed. Kizer v Randleman, from Lincoln, reversed and venire de

SENT TO RALEIGH .- Harry v Graham, in law, from Cleaveland. Long and others v Jones, et als, in equity, from Ashe. Derr on dem of R. Goss v Davenport, from Ashe. Brown v Gray, from Wilkes .-

A friend writing to us from Columbus coun-

"I congratulate you on the glorious results of our late elections; although the contest in this District for a Senator has been close, yet McDowell has come out 9 votes above Jones, although some of that party made the greatest and most unjustifiable exertions to elect him. Stevens, the independent candidate elect, is believed to be as true a Democrat as

Columbus county can boast of. Your correspondent's argument on the usury law should have weight with the ensuing Legislature, as that law is considered entirely out of place, as well as an unjustifiable restriction on the rights of the people-and it is to be hoped that such alterations will be made in that law, as will authorize the hireing out of money agreeable to contract as well as hireing negroes and horses or houses. You will see by the returns that McRae men are not very plenti-

The last Raleigh Register contains the follow-

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT .- Tod R. Caldwell, et al, vs. the Justices of Burke County and the W. N. C. Railroad Company .- This was an application for an injunction to restrain the Justices from issuing bonds, or levying a tax, to raise \$50,000, heretofore subscribed by the Chairman of the County Court, for, and on behalf of said County, to the apital Stock of the Western N. C. Railroad Company. It was fully argued before Judges Pearson and Battle on Tuesday, Aug. 17th, by Tod R. Cald-well, Esq., for plaintiffs, and Col. B. S. Gaither and

W. W. Avery, Esq., for defendants.

After careful deliberation their Honors decided it to be a proper case for an injunction, and accordingly ordered writs, &c., to issue.

THE FAIR AT HENDERSON .- The Granville County Agricultural Society will hold its regular annual Fair at Henderson, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October ensuing. Frank G. Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, will deliver the address. We return our thanks to the Committee for an invitation to be present on the

The first bale of new Cotton was sold in Columbia, S. C. on the 14th inst., by Col. T. J. Robertson, at

14 cents per lb. We also notice by the Wilmington papers that Gen. Evans of Marion District, S. C. sold the first bale of new Cotton in that town on the 16th inst, It brought 24 cents.- Char. Dem.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD. | Democrats into the belief that they were not going WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA.,

Aug. 20th, 1858. Would you like a little dish of gossip from this renowned resort? I'll give it ye. I left the Montgomery White, where I was pleasantly situated and surrounded with every comfort,

to visit this and others. Taking the cars of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at the "Big Tunnel," a mile and a half by railroad from the Montgomery White, I soon reached Salem, where I took one of Kent, Ficklin & Peyton's excellent stages, and about ten o'clock, p. m., arrived at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, a very delightful place, about 11 miles from Salem. Here we all remained till about 8 o'clock the next morning, when we again resumed our route to this place, reaching the old Sweet Springs about 7 o'clock, p. m. The road, though hilly, is very smooth, and I enjoyed the trip across from Salem very much.

Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, Hon. T. L. Clingman, of North-Carolina, and Col. B. B. Lewis, of Mobilea brother of A. M. Lewis, of your City-were of our party, and there was, therefore, no lack of pleasant conversation.

On our arrival at the old Sweet we found the place so crowded that three chairs in the ball-room was the best accommodations I could get.

The old Sweet is a beautiful place, and very handsomely improved, and the baths are perhaps unsurpassed in the world, but I'm sufficiently amused and shall not go back there this season.

On arriving here we found Gov. Ellis and his fair young bride, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Gen. Gordon, of Wilkes, Dr. A. B. Hawkins, of Warren, H. K. Burgwyn and Lewis Thompson, and a number of other North-Carolina friends. After a while I was allotted a hole over on the

outskirts of the "village," where I retired and dressed for dinner. On going in the parlor after dinner, ball room last

night, I became at once convinced that our glerious old State was ahead in the field of beauty. The Misses S. and M. S., of Warrenton, Miss M. A., of Hertford, Miss H., of Raleigh, Miss D., of Newbern, and a host of others "too numerous to mention" are here to sustain the reputation of the old North, and I need not assure you they are entirely competent. Hearts are falling before them con-

stantly, and they are admired by every body. I noticed Gen. Gordon, Mr. Clingman and Ex-Gov. Forte all on the floor last night, "tripping the light fantastic toe," and the latter is by far the most active

lady's man in the whole party. The place is crowded, there being about 600 visitors here, and the accommodations just as miserable as they can well be, and yet people stay and submit and grumble and swear they won't come again, and yet the very next season will, in all probability, find them here again to go through the very same routine. It's fashionable to come here, and people will

come. Not one-third of them care about the water, and yet there's no place like the "Old White," and verily is it true, for never have I seen its match in an entire absence of all comfort and system. Securing seats at the table is the merest hum-

buggery. If you know a servant he'll take care of you, and I wouldn't give a snap of my finger for the superintendent's behests.

Senator Ward, of Texas, Hon. C. M. Conrad, and several other distinguished gentlemen are here, and some of them, it is hinted, are looking out for wives. Fine dressing is carried on here extensively, and don't think I ever saw so much of it as I did last

I would extend this letter, but the post-master has just notified that the mail is closing. I will write again when I stop-for I shall leave here to-morrow.

> For the Standard. DAVIE COUNTY, Aug. 18, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have just closed one of the hottest campaigns that has been witnessed here for some time. Wiseman has cut Ramsay's majority down to 15 votes. He would have beaten Ramsay by a clean majority if our enemies had stuck to the truth, or had only lied openly; but they showed unusual tact in this matter, and succeeded but too well in waiting until the candidates had passed each place before they spread their reports. Lest this should be regarded as a general charge, I will specify a few as examples; but there are some that I do not choose to repeat. First, they spread it all over the county just before

the election that he was running secretly as a prohibitionist. This was a clean (dirty I mean) lie from the beginning. Dr. Wiseman had regarded this question as "a dead cock in the pit," and consequently took no pains to criticise Ramsay's past career on it; and because his enemies did not bring it on the stump, he believed in the innocene of others enough to suppose that no mention would be made of it during the canvass, publicly or privately. But at the last tax gathering at Mocksville, finding that they had spread it generally, he denounced it as a lie, and called upon the perpetrators to prove it. Thinking the report might have originated in the circumstance that a personal friend of his had run four years ago as a prohibitionist, he stated that he told his friend, before he came out, that he could not support him, and advised him not to run; that his friend was then in the house and could rise and correct him if he misstated anything. He called upon the County Court Clerk to disprove another part of the charge, and he did it; but notwithstand ing all this passed without any contradiction, the perpetrators continued to use it, and on the day of election others bought up all the "liquors," cakes, &c., at one precinct, and by this and the reports Dr. Wiseman lost about 20 votes. At another place he lost 13, I believe, from the same cause, and I do not know how many at other places. So you see that "treating" alone cheated him out of enough to have swallowed those 15 votes whole. From the flyblown lamentation that the Watchman sets up, you would think that a K. N. would hardly vote in scenting distance of liquor, much less treat to the strong, sweetened with lie. It was the principal cause of the large majority in Davie. I wonder how many black tears the Watchman shed off the point of his pen over this fact? In another neighborhood, a little distance from his home, and in which he had a number of debtors, he was accused of using "Ledger influence" and disrespectful language. This was also a clean lie, and absurd as it may seem on sober thought, it was believed by some in the excitement incident to such times. At one place it was asserted, all day of the election, that the Democrats always opposed and the

Whigs always favored free suffrage; and although they would confess to your face that in its present form it was a Democratic measure, yet the first uninformed one they met, they would reassert the same old thing. I will give you a specimen of their policy on this subject, at the election of 1857. A Whig, who was poor and uninformed, expressed a desire to vote for free suffrage, when one of the "knowing ones" stepped up and told him that Puryear was the very man, for he was doing all he could to put it through Congress, and the fellow voted accordingly.

So you observe that reports varied according to locality. Even after perusing all these lies, it would be hard for you to appreciate the desperation with which they fought. Soon after they commenced canvassing this county, one of their leaders swore in his wrath that something must be done or Wiseman would be elected. That something was done with a vengeance-it was treating. Verily the Watchman howled out of the wrong corner of his mouth on this

Some rode day and night, and fasted with exemplary self denial. I can bring Whig evidence to prove that an influ-

ential Whig was heard to say to a poor man, you do not vote right, we will drive you out of the neighborhood." (No comments at present.) With all this they beat Wiseman 15 votes.

They did not fight so desperate until near the election. They succeeded too well in lulling many

to make much of an effort, but would do all in their power to assuage party wrangling. We knew we had a large majority to overcome, and consequently had very little hopes of beating, until we saw how bad our enemies were scared, and then it was too

late-just so it was with Scales in 1855. It affords none of us pleasure to record meanness of our fellow men; but then we must not be so recreant as to shut our eyes against any thing among us. I do not count it mean in the K. N's for backing clear out from the "paramount principles of Americanism," for it is perfectly natural for a school boy, when he gets well licked for a thing, to "never do so no more;" but I do call it mean to make a debt and then not only repudiate (the responsibility of) the debt, and lose nothing, but actually make over the other shoulder by denouncing it, and accusing others of making it entirely. They also glorified over the Mexican war. War is always popular after it is over, and taxation odious in whatever shape it comes; hence their motto in this campaign seemed to be, I'm agin high taxes and for the next

war. I'm for Railroads and agin payin' for 'em. Last year the Democrats shouldered a prejudice that had been ground in us from our infancy, and rolled it out of the ring, where it belonged. Knowing that we had removed the greatest obstacle they ever rolled in our way, they seemed to despair of ever meeting us in a fair fight again, and turued a complete sommerset backwards, and we could hardly tell what sound it was when we heard them away over on the other side of the railroad question. We asked them what they meant; they cried "taxes! taxes!! taxes!!!" We poked repudiation at them, they cried "distribution!" Expecting them to begin where they had left off two years ago, I had tuned my ear to the howl about our native land, or the oft repeated sentence about falling on Warsaw's height, "bleeding at every pore for the liberties of

Whenever any public distress occurs, they seize it and make the most they can of it; and Ramsay would stand up, with face as hard as a knight's vizor, and declare that it was democratic misrule and government extravagance that brought on the commercial crisis. I heard one of his well informed supporters say, "I know better myself-any intelligent man knows better; but the crowd believed it.' There is nothing new in this but the confession.

Ramsay seemed hardly to remember how badly he was once scared about foreigners, until the last speech of the campaign, at Mocksville, when he said that he heard that there were about one hundred foreigners to be naturalized at Salisbury before the election. I am surprised that anybody should fail to see through such a transparent trick-why was nothing said about it at Salisbury, where it could

Up to this time he seemed loath to sketch the dark side of the picture which our Eastern shore presented, but delighted to point away to the far West where continents of public land reposed in prospective effulgence, brighter than ever divine threw over the elysian fields of paradise-or he seemed more concerned about it.

Five years ago we would as soon have expected to see them carry out their pledge by drawing their apple pealers and uncoopering their protestant souls, as to desert the old settled States to "cussed furreners," (for the same dangers threated us now as then) and promise to vote for a Democrat just for the sake of a few acres of a "howling wilderness," filled with wild injuns that want to scalp what white folks are

Ramsay blowed so loud and long about public land that some of his poor hearers actually believed that if he was elected every man would get a plantation. Why did he not elevate his strain a little, and preach to them of rich bottom lands covered with punkins-of meads covered with lowing herds that should never go dry-of gardens that should be well rained upon-of corn fields that should never need replanting? I have not seen how dead the people have killed this old horse again; but I would like for you who are well read to keep an accurate account of how many times the people have killed him; and beg politicians not to dig up any more dead hoss in Denmark. They have kilt the poor old hoss agin and agin, like the old woman who was sitting in an upper window fast asleep and the sash slid down on her head and kilt her; but it knocked her out and she fell across the edge of a hogshead, and that kilt her agin; and she fell head foremost into the hoshead, and it was full of water, and drowned her, and that kilt her agin; but she lay there all night and there came a hard freeze, and that kill her agin; and in the morning twelve men "sat on her case" and broke it in, and that kilt her agin! So mote it be with Distribution. A DAVIE VOTER.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Later from India and China-Termination of the Fetes at Cherbourg. NEW YORK, Aug. 23.-The following additional

details of news brought by the Anglo Saxon have been received by telegraph from Quebec: GREAT BRITAIN. - Thomas Pemberton Leeg is ga-

zetted to the Peerage. The London Times reviews editorially the lamented condition of Mexico, and concludes as follows: "It seems there is nothing left for the U. States but to consummate the work they have begun, and annex the land of Montezuma and Cortez, which,

even under the lash of the slave driver, will not re-

gret the illusion of the liberty of the Mexican Re-

The telegraphic communication between the English shore and the Channel Islands had been successfully completed by a submarine cable.

As the Arabia was leaving Liverpool for New York on the 7th, an absconder from New York, named James Fitten, who was doubling on his pursuer by returning to America, was arrested by the police and odged in jail. Nearly \$30,000, in American Securi-

ties, was found in his possession. A prospectus has been issued by the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company to complete the Mediterranean portion of the line to India. The roject is to submerge a cable from Malta to Caudia. whence lines will diverge to Constantinople and

FRANCE.-The papers teem with accounts of the Cherbourg feter, which had concluded at a banquet on board Le Bretagne. Queen Victoria left on the 6th under a triple sa-

The feles were continued on the 7th by the inauguration of the Napoleon dock, and the launch of he man of war Ville de Nautes. The consumption of gunpowder during the fetes was enormous. It was rumored that Napoleon will return Victoria's visit in a private and friendly way at Osborne

during the Autumn. The Emperor had ordered a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock to perpetuate the Queen's visit.

The fetes terminated on the 8th with the inauguration of the statues of Napoleon I. The Emperor delivered a pacific speech on the occasion, saying it appeared to be part of his destiny to accomplish by peace the great designs conceived during war. He said the Government would not wage war except in defence of the national honor and the great interests of the people.

Yellow Fever at Charleston and New Orleans. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—The yellow fever has been declared an epidemic. The health officers report 28 deaths from fever during the week ending

The brig Elsdover, from Havana, bound for Falmouth, England, is at quarantine. A portion of the officers and crew have died from vellow fever, and the remainder are sick with that disease. New Orleans, Aug. 28 .- On Friday there were

52 deaths from yellow fever.

Pennsylvania Politics. Рицареврига, Aug. 24.—A split has taken place in the Democratic Convention. In the first district, Mr. Florence has been re-nominated by his friends, and Dr. Nebinger has been nominated by the Anti-Lecomptonites. In the second district, George H. Martin has been nominated. In the third, James Landy, and in the fourth, Henry M. Phillips.

The Havana Sugar Market. SOUTHWEST PASS, Mouth of the Mississippi, Aug. 21, 1858.—The steamship Cahawba, from New York

and Havana, has just arrived. At the latter port sugars were firm and active, numbers 11 to 12 of the Dutch standard being quoted at from 5½ to 5½ rias; whites 7 to 8 rials. The

stock on hand is 140,000 boxes. Exchange on London 15 per cent. premium, on New York 3 per cent. premium, and on New Orleans 41 per cent. premium.

Later from Texas.

New Orleans, Aug. 20.—Later advices announce that Gen. Twiggs had ordered an expedition of four companies of cavalry and fifth infantry, provisioned for three months, against the frontier Indians. Col. Titus' company had passed Fort Chadbourne on the 29th, for Sonora.

Nomination of Lewis D. Campbell. CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Lewis D. Campbell has been renominated for Congress by the republicans of the third congressional district of Ohio.

Kansas Election.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 24.-The returns, official, from twenty-six counties, and partial returns from two counties, (four to hear from,) give a majority against the English proposition of 9,648.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, August 25th .- Flour steady. Howard street and Ohio \$5 to 5 60; City Mills \$5 50. Corn quiet-while improved 80 to 83; yellow unchanged.

New York, Aug. 25 .- Cotton quiet. Flour unsettled. Wheat declined. Corn unchanged. Tur-pentine declined 1 cent. Rosin \$1 65. Rice quite.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.-The receipts of this society for the past month amounted to \$6,974 81, of which \$6,000 was from the estate of the late Gen. McKay, of North-Carolina, for the use of the people sent under his will to Liberia last

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

W. J. SMITH,

Broad Street, NEWBERN, N. C. Agust 27, 1858.

ATTENTION HAT WEARERS!!!

We are receiving our supply of Fall Hats and EALIO'S FRENCH HAT is the most fashionable and graceful Hat out!

Beebee's Navy Cap for Men and Boys is a beauty.
The Bengal Tiger Spotted Cassimere Hat, is atl the rage.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1858.

NOTICE

To our Friends and Customers. E TAKE THIS EARLY OPPORTUNITY of informing our friends that we are now receiving and will receive for the Fall Trade of 1858, one of the most beautiful, varied, and well selected Stocks of Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Crockery and Groceries, that has ever been exhibited before by us. We intend to renew our energies in the business; and as experience has shown that success is sure to follow industry, attention, and accommodation on the part of the Merchant, we shall continue using our

best exertions to please our customers. We shall continue to buy the very best of its kind. We shall continue to bring the most desirable and fash-We shall continue to introduce all the novelties of each

We return our most sincere thanks to a generous public W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1858.

A DAMS' EXPRESS CO. brings us new Goods every week. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1858.

TUST RECEIVED-A lot of North-Carolina Casimeres. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1858.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale her Summer Residence, containing 180 acres of Land, about 50 of which are cleared, a part of it good meadow Land, situated about 5 miles west of Raleigh, and half a mile south of the N. C. Railroad. A large, well finished Dwelling House, with the necessary out Houses, among them an Ice House, Barn and Stables; a fine assortment of Fruit Trees; and a well of

pure water, &c. Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Messrs. Tucker, of Raleigh, or to myself on the premises. SARAH F. B. CARRAWAY. Raleigh, July 26, 1858.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE, Petersburg, Virgsnia. FALL 1858.

EDMUND G. JAMES.

DEAR SIR:—We take the liberty of informing you that we are now receiving our Fall and Winter supply of French, Linglish, Irish and American Dry Goods of our own importation, and direct from the Manufacturers in this country, embracing every style of Rich and Fashionaable Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, us well

as all kinds of Heavy Staples, such as

BLANKETS, APRON CHECKS PLANNELS, COTTON OSNABURGS. LINSEYS, GRAIN BAGS. VIRGINIA PULLED CLOTES, SHIRTING STRIPES, RED TICKS, MARTLAND PLAINS. RROWN SHIRTINGS. GEORGIA BLEACHED SHIRTINGS. " HITE CAMBRICS, SATINETS, DO. JACONETS,

CHECKED MUSLINS, &c.

MERINO CASSIMERES, And a magnificent Stock of PI: INTED CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, all of the most approved makes. Also, a general assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Cravats, Shawls, Suspenders, Buttons, Tareads, Needles, Pins, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, and NOTIONS general

KENTUCKY JEANES.

Our Stock has been selected with special reference to the wants of the VIRGINIA and NOBTH-CAROLINA trade. We therefore ask the Merchants of those States, particularly, to give it an examination before making their purchases, assuring them that every effort will be used to give satisfaction, and pledging ourselves not to be undersold either in this or any Northern market.

All orders promptly and faithfully executed.

W. C. & E. G. JAMES.

August 27, 1858.

A Spendid Opening for Investment.

TOBACCO FACTORY AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their Tobacco Factory, situate at Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C., immediately on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro'.

The house is large enough and fixtures plenty to work thirty hands. There is also on the premises a single story Dwelling, with two rooms, a good Kitchen, Smoke House, Negro House, Stables, Crib, Steam House, &c., &c. & splendid opportunity is here presented to any one wishing to engage in the manufacturing of Tobacco. The location is a good one, being on the edge of the lands that produce as fine if not the finest Tobacco in the State. There is always money to be made by a well conducted Factory. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and good morals. Having sold out our Store at Tally Ho, and one of the partners of our concern having left the neighborhood, renders it necessary to close the entire concern, and we wish to do, so as soon as we can, and therefore would like to have propositions as early as can be done. For further particulars address A. H. Cooke, at Oxford, or J. J. Meadows and Dg. A. Fleming, at Tally Ho.

Terms reasonable.

Terms reasonable.

COOKE, MEADOWS & PLEMING.
85-wif. August 28, 1858.